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agnoses of the families of Lacertilia, hence we find the Agamid genera referred to the Iguanidæ, and Opheomorus and Anguis to the Scincidæ!

The review of geographical distribution at the close of the volume is valuable in proportion to its completeness, which the date of the work in a measure guarantees. But with every appreciation of the value of the author's species work, the absence of systematic analysis deprives his book of the scientific merit which would otherwise belong to it.—E. D. C.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF INSECTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.¹—The author, in this interesting essay, discusses with his characteristic thoroughness the relations of the faunæ (Alpine, subalpine, Canadian and Alleghanian) which have their representatives in that state. It is illustrated by a map of the state, showing the relations of the Canadian and Alleghanian faunæ, and another of the Alpine and subalpine regions of the White Mountains. The data are drawn from the butterflies and grasshoppers. We were not aware that such excellent material existed for such a full discussion of the subject, which will, we doubt not, greatly stimulate further studies on the geographical distribution of insects in this country.

PRINCIPLES OF METAL MINING.²—This is a compact, clearly-written and well illustrated little manual by a practical miner and member of the London Geological Society. The author has adapted it for the instruction of young miners starting in life. We have not met with a better and briefer introduction to the art of mining for the general reader.

BOTANY.

FUCUS SERRATUS AND FUCUS ANCEPS.—I have received from Prof. A. F. Kemp, of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., specimens of *Fucus anceps* Harvey, and *Fucus serratus* Linn., with the following notes concerning them which will be interesting to marine botanists.

¹ The Distribution of Insects in New Hampshire. A chapter from the first volume of the Final Report upon the Geology of New Hampshire. By S. H. Scudder. Concord, 1874. Royal 8vo. pp. 331-389. With two maps and a plate.

² Principles of Metal Mining. By J. H. Collins. Putnam's Elementary Science Series. With 76 illustrations. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons. 12mo, pp. 149. Price 75 cents. For sale by A. A. Smith & Co., Salem, Mass.

I very much doubt whether *F. serratus* ever grew on our coast. I am not aware that any botanist has found it *in situ* or in such a condition as to warrant the belief that it was indigenous. In June, 1869, I found it in Pictou Harbor, Nova Scotia, but only in moderate quantity and attached to movable stones. It had all the appearance of being introduced from Europe, the European ships coming for lumber were accustomed, I was told, to discharge their ballast in the deep water of the harbor. This ballast, to my knowledge is often taken from the sea-shore. In this way I think the plant has been brought to this coast. It would be interesting to know whether the plant has been found anywhere else. Dr. Harvey's authority for assigning it to our coast is doubtful. * * *

At Peak's Island I found a form of *Fucus*, very abundant there but not noticed anywhere else. I sent it to Dr. Harvey who acknowledged it to be new to the Atlantic coast, and like a *Fucus* lately found in Ireland which he said was named "*Fucus anceps*."

It grows very large, has the habit of *F. serratus* but wants the serratures. It grows just at low water mark and is never altogether free from the moisture of the sea. I have observed places north and south of Peak's Island, but have never seen a specimen anywhere else.

It looks so much like the young of *F. vesiculosus* that it is apt to be taken for it, which it certainly is not.

A specimen sent me by Harvey is much less robust than mine, very diminutive indeed but seems to have a like form.—D. S. JORDAN.

GENTIANA ANDREWSII.—In one of the numbers of the NATURALIST for 1874, some remarks were offered by a correspondent, regarding the fertilization of this species by humble bees. It was assumed since the stigma and its style also project some distance beyond the anthers, that this species needs the assistance of insects to become properly fertilized. The stigma is brought in contact with the pollen in the natural development of the flower. In the bud the epipetalous stamens and their cohering anthers are superior to the stigma. The latter is raised by the growth of both style and ovary, but especially the ovary, and pushed up through the ring of the cohering anthers, but not until they have matured their pollen. This they shed so plentifully as to bury completely the stigma for the time being, and fertilize it even

more effectually than could possibly be done by humble bees in the manner suggested by your correspondent. Observation will fully establish the main fact of this statement.—M. W. VAUSENBURG, *Ft. Edward, N. Y.*, Apr. 10, 1875.

STENOGRAMMA INTERRUPTA.—In *Grevillea* for December, 1874, is an article by Mr. E. M. Holmes, "On *Stenogramma interrupta* Harv.," in which the writer states that Harvey had never published an account of the tetraspores of that plant, of which material had been sent him by Miss Gifford. In the "*Nereis Amer. Bar.*," Part II, p. 162, Harvey acknowledged the receipt of Miss Gifford's specimens, and gives a full account of the literature of this species, which is *Stenogramma interrupta* of Montague, not of Harvey as Mr. Holmes has it.—W. G. FARLOW.

A DIRECTORY OF AMERICAN BOTANISTS has appeared in the "Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club," New York. Also description of new fungi from New Jersey, with other notes of value to working botanists.

PRESERVING FUNGI.—A good method for the preservation of Fungi is to place them in a solution of 1 part calcic chloride, 10 parts hydric oxide. This will change the phosphates in the fungus into phosphate of lime (calcic phosphate), after which they will be found to keep well.—J. H. MARTIN.

VOLVOX.—A work by Dr. F. Cohn on the developmental history of the genus Volvox has lately appeared.

NORTH AMERICAN FUNGI.—The Rev. J. M. Berkeley continues his notices of our Fungi in "*Grevillea*."

ZOOLOGY.

NEW PHYLLOPOD CRUSTACEANS.—I have received from Dr. E. Coues, naturalist of the United States Northern Boundary Commission, a collection of these animals which he writes "occurred in myriads in several small prairie pools from a hundred yards to a half mile or so wide, exactly on the Boundary line, 49° N., just on the west bank of Frenchman River, Montana. You will not find this stream on the map, perhaps, by this name; it is one of the first of the whole series of similar streams flowing south into Milk River. The species was not observed elsewhere. The ponds were extensive shallow sheets of sweet water, of a comfortable